

# THE ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

For the Organ of Temperance Reform.

## County Temperance Meeting.

According to previous notice the friends of Temperance met at the Court House in Marysville on the 18th inst., and organized by appointing Rev. Jas. Smith, Chairman, and R. Clark, Secretary.

A. McNeil offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance present on this occasion deem it expedient to organize a County Temperance Association.

On motion of Otway Curry, Esq., Rev. S. M. Merrill, Wm. D. W. Mitchell and J. B. Roney were appointed a committee to draft and report forthwith, a constitution to govern this Association; and during the absence of the committee, the time was occupied by Mr Curry in the delivery of some very appropriate remarks.

The committee presented to the consideration of the meeting the following constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

Article 1st. This organization shall be called the Union County Temperance Association.

2nd. Its object shall be to combine and harmonize the efforts of the friends and societies of Temperance throughout the county, and thus aid in the entire suppression of the liquor traffic among us.

3rd. Any person may become a member of this Association by signing this constitution, and thus adopting the following pledge: to wit: "I do solemnly pledge my honor that I will not buy, sell, make, use, or in any way countenance the use of any intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and that I will exert my influence to discountenance and suppress the use and traffic of ardent spirits to the extent of my ability." And it is further provided that all members of any organized Temperance society in the county shall be recognized as members of the Association whenever such society shall signify, by resolution, their desire to co-operate with the Association, and such resolution, signed by the President and Secretary of the society, and forwarded to the Association at one of its regular meetings shall have been approved by this Association.

4th. The officers of the Association shall be a President, fourteen Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, with a board of Managers, consisting of five persons, who shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast by the members present, and hold their office for the term of one year.

5th. The duty of the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be such as usually pertain to such offices. The duty of the board of Managers shall be to see that all necessary arrangements are made for the various meetings of the Association, due notice of such meetings, given and suitable speakers employed. They will also be expected to keep an eye to the various circumstances calculated to affect the interests of Temperance in the county, communicate such information as they may collect, that will be useful to the Association and assist in organizing Temperance societies whenever practicable in the county.

6th. The Association shall meet at least four times a year at such time and place as shall be fixed upon by vote of the members present; each regular meeting fixing the time and place of the subsequent regular meeting.

7th. The Board of Managers may cause mass Temperance meetings to be held at such times and places in the county as they may deem proper, and report the proceedings of such meetings to the next regular meeting of the Association, also call special meetings of the Association when necessary.

8th. Any member of the Association who may violate the pledge, upon proper proof thereof may be expelled by vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regular meeting of the Association; and any member who shall be expelled from any Temperance society in the county to which he may belong shall thereby forfeit his standing in the Association.

9th. Such rules of business and by-laws as may be necessary to secure harmony, order, and efficiency to the Association may be established by vote of two thirds present and voting at a regular meeting.

10th. The constitution, rules or by-laws, may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds present and voting at a regular meeting of the Association; provided notice shall have been given at a previous meeting of the intention to change.

On motion of Wm. M. Robinson, the following officers were elected. Rev. Jas. Smith, President, John Barbour, Secretary, Wm. M. Robinson, Treasurer, Messrs. Tabor Randall, of Jackson Township, Nelson Cone, of Jerome, Wm. D. W. Mitchell, of York, Andrew McNeil, of Paris, John C. Hull, of Taylor, Jas. B. Richey, of Dover, and Jas. Y. Severn, of Leesburg Township, Vice Presidents; Messrs. Cyprian Lee, Otway Curry, Thomas Brown, John Chapman and Perry Buck, Managers.

On motion of Rev. S. M. Merrill, all Temperance societies in the county are invited to co-operate with this Association.

On motion of Mr. Curry, John B. Conns and Jas. W. Robinson, were appointed a committee to draft by-laws to govern this Association.

On motion of Otway Curry, the next regular meeting of the Association will be held at the Court House in Marysville, on the second Wednesday of September next.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Marysville Tribune and Temperance Organ.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES SMITH, President.

R. CLARK, Secretary.

For the Organ of the Temperance Reform.

DATTON, O., Sept. 4th, 1852.

BRO. JEROME VIRDEN—After renewing an acquaintance which was once cherished with pleasure, but which changes (incident to this changing world) have for some time broken off, permit me to say, that my attention has been drawn to a communication of yours, published in the *Organ* of the 3d inst., in which you are pleased to say, by way of excuse for your seeming indifference to the advancement of the *Organ*: "My energy has been somewhat dampened by the course pursued by your Predecessors; their many changes, and their loose manner and irregularity in business," &c.

Now, as I am one of the *Predecessors* to which you refer, I have to say, that I can, by no means, plead guilty to the charge. I took hold of the paper under discouraging circumstances: induced to do so, by many flattering promises—not one of which was ever realized. Its publication resulted in a heavy loss and embarrassment to me. Yet, no subscriber lost one farthing; all papers were supplied to the full extent. So, I believe, it was with my Predecessors—so, with my Successors; all of whom, with the exception of the present publisher (Bro. Clark), I lost heavily; and why? Simply because, forsooth, Temperance men were not true to their principles; while urging us on with their lips, their hearts were far from us; they withheld the supplies, the means of life. And when, after heavy sacrifices, a temporary suspension of the publication of the paper became necessary, the cry was then, as now, "loose manner and irregularity in business." This is all the thanks any of us received; and now, when it was hoped by-gones would be by-gones, we must be made to bleed afresh by these unfounded and unwarrantable insinuations. Were the truth to be developed, I strongly suspect that all this talk about disappointment, &c., which is now plead by way of excuse, would result in this: An utter indifference to the cause of Temperance.

In all this I mean nothing unkind, but simply design to defend myself and others from those unwarrantable insinuations.

I am happy to learn, by your letter and other sources, that there is a general waking up; and that the *Organ*, in the hands of its present Publisher, stands a fair chance to live. It ought to live, and ought to be supported by Temperance men. If any paper ought to be supported, surely the *Organ* is that one. Its chief Editor, as well as its Publisher, have made great sacrifices in the cause, and are still willing to spend and be spent. In my judgment it will live; for I think I can see unmistakable signs of a revival among the "Temperance Hosts," and an appearance of a more settled determination to support the "Temperance Press." Yours fraternally,

GEO. M. YOUNG.

\*Bro. Young is laboring under a mistake. During the time we published the "Ohio Washingtonian Organ," we lost heavily—not less than two thousand dollars. Whether we shall lose anything by the present enterprise, remains to be seen; but we hope not.

Snow.—A gail of snow was brought into the office of the Northern Journal, Knoxville, Tenn., on Thursday morning last, obtained in a gale, about one and a half miles above West Louisville. The bank is three feet deep and bids fair to "linger in the lap of winter."

## An Appeal to Lawyers Against the Temperance Society.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Looking over my fee book the other day, and recalling the cases that had brought me the fees, I was wonder struck to find that fully three-fourths of my earnings had sprung from—what think you?—why from those pleasant beverages, which the Temperance folks would banish from use!

Nearly all my fattest fees have been in cases that grew out of liquor. Every suit for divorce, or for separate maintenance, that I have ever been concerned in—half the assaults and battery cases—and four-fifths of those best paid and most interesting cases, criminal prosecutions—have come from that source.

When those delicate jars arise, which the vulgar deem discords, between man and wife—growing at length to such a pitch, that it takes two pair of lawyers and a chancery judge to regulate them; and when out of these discords, each lawyer, with wizard skill, has evolved harmony the most delightful to his ear—a tune of one or two hundred dollars in fees—to what is it all owing? Ungrateful dog, if he doubts, or forgets it: he owes it all to drink! The husband would have plodded on through life, insipidly loving his wife, and doing his duties, (of no use to lawyer, clerk, or sheriff), but for the intervention of our friend, The Bottle. The Bottle made him generous to those who had no claims on him, at the expense of those who had claims. The Bottle made him negligent, and dashing, in a gentlemanly way: delightful to his tavern companions; though now and then rough to his wife: made him contract debts he hardly knew how: made his house and farm get out of order, his family to be ill-supplied, the woman's heart to throb strangely, and her cheek to grow thin and pale.

Executions would come. The scenes, on his midnight return, would wax richer and richer in incident—more and more striking—till she could bear them no longer; and—we were called in. Then the fees!

I know an attorney for the Commonwealth, who says, that he has been concerned in a dozen cases or more, of wives taking surety of the peace against their husbands; in all of which save one, the wives declared on oath, that the violence they suffered was only when their lords were in liquor. Now all these cases are grist for our mill.

Even the plain collecting business—actions of debt, and upon accounts—we owe mostly to our ally, Mr. Barley-corn. He makes debtors get behind-hand, neglect their payments, and require to be sued. Gaming, usury, bad bargains, ill-thrift, misunderstandings about contracts, and many other causes of law suits, arise out of "the cup of kindness." When the farmer lets his store account run on so long, that a merchant has to sue—ten to one (if that account is not chiefly for liquor) the farmer has a liquor account some where else.

The liquor sellers themselves—what inestimable customers they are to lawyers! How vast a proportion of the bonds, notes and accounts, annually put in suit, come from the desks of those noble patrons! Patrons, indeed, they are, of Law and its kindred sciences; of distillation, and its affiliated arts—physic, pauper-making, prison-building, gallows-making, the coffin manufacturer, and all kinds of penitentiary work. What lawyer would dare to offend them, or would wish to spoil their business? Are we silly children, to quarrel with our bread and butter? Their direct custom brings me hundreds a year; and their indirect agency has made more than half my fortune.

Nay, as man milks the cow and works the ox while they live, and eats them when dead, so the good that these noble patrons do as in their fall, is well nigh equal to the good they do us while they stand. For a great New York Judge says, "that of the tavern keepers and retailers of ardent spirits in that State, during the last forty years, more than two thirds have become drunkards, and reduced their families to poverty." The proportion of those who break in Virginia is probably greater; and in the transit of a large-liquor dealer from wealth to poverty, is it not exhilarating to think how many good jobs for lawyers occur? He takes deeds of trust, and he makes deeds of trust, and a multitude must have one or more lawyers. The whole scene, as I think over it, sounds like the chink of money in my purse!

The Temperance men quote another Judge, whose testimony mark how I will turn against them! I thank the gentleman, (as we say at the bar) for citing such authorities. Judge Hale, (Sir Matthew Hale), said, that if all the murders, robberies, thefts, and other crimes, which he had seen prosecuted in forty years, were divided into

\*Blackstone says, "the sciences are social, and flourish best in each other's neighborhood." And Cicero says, "all arts have a common life, and are held together by a common kinship."—*habent quoddam commune vinculum, &c.*

five parts, four of those parts would be traceable to Strong Drink. And this, no doubt, is true here in Virginia.

Now, my answer to this is, that as nearly every criminal employs one or more lawyers, the more criminals there are, the better for us! So much for Sir Matthew.

If we wish to rank high in society, we must shun the vulgar of "total abstinence." Nearly all of the upper classes drink, temperately. The wealthiest and most fashionable gentlemen, in town and country, drink. So do most of our Judges, Members of Congress, and of the Legislature. Of the great lawyers, I believe not one is a cold water man. Some of the greatest have been very much otherwise: and there is no telling how many owe success in their profession, and their being made judges to their loving liquor. It is the same with most of our militia Generals. At least one of them, on his election lately, made, I know not how many of the Legislature drunk, for having elected him. Some liberal minded clergymen, even Bishops, will not refuse a cheerful glass.

Against so many high examples, I should blush to be caught saying, when I am asked to drink—"No I thank you sir, I am a cold water man." How can we expect Judges, Members of Congress, Generals and Bishops to visit us, if we give them nothing stronger than water? And if they do not visit us, how can we hope for invitations to their houses? We shall be excluded from general society!

It is clear, then, that we are bound to give no countenance to this "Temperance Reformation." The total abstinence principle threatens our staunchest ally with extirpation. Let us not aid or abet the cold water fanatics in their crusade against the feast of reason and the flow of soul. Temperate drinking is the thing for us. If we drink temperately (being men "of mark and likelihood") and many others trying to imitate us, will insensibly glide into excess; to the great increase of our harvests. We shall also conciliate the liquor venders: by haunting bar-rooms too, and other merry-making places, we shall captivate the jolly lads that use there. They will call us fine fellows; and give us many a case, which the cold water prigs might else have gotten.

If some of us chance to be caught in our own snare, and get occasionally mellow, 'twill only be following a good usage of the olden time. Many a great lawyer has drawn his inspiration from the bottle: and why not we?

The doctors (if they did but know it) are jointly interested with us, in maintaining the dominion of Strong Drink. It puts money into their purse. I once heard a right eminent physician say (and a firm opposer of total abstinence too), that if alcoholic drinks were done away, it would greatly curtail the profits of the doctors. These were his very words. Yet, somehow—through ignorance or weakness, I suppose—many more of them, than of the lawyers join in the movement against alcohol. But lawyers always were, and always will be, a more enlightened class than Doctors. Some Lawyers, who abet what they call "The Great Reformation," weakly argue that the solid and permanent welfare of our profession is inseparable from that of the community; and that, as the community would undoubtedly be bettered by the total disuse of intoxicating drinks, so would we. But this is a mere abstraction. In fact, it is little better than metaphysical; as I could prove, if I had time.

Your loving Brother,

A LAWYER.

Rice Harvest.—The rice harvest on the Savannah river commenced on Thursday last. On the Attamaha it was begun about a week since, and yet the Satilla farther south, the prospect continues good for a fine crop.

Dead of Grief.—Mr. Orent, father of the young man convicted of arson some time since in Uica N. Y., and whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, died last week of grief.

Colored Convention.—A colored people's Mass Convention has been called to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th and 9th of September, to consider measures for education and elevation of the free colored people.

Daniel A. White, Esq., of Salem, Mass., has conveyed six acres of land in the town of Lawrence, for the support of an annual course of free lectures, and the establishment of a free library.

Said.—To kiss a rosy cheeked girl, and find your mouth filled with Venetian Red and the growing pale on it, is truly an awful thing.

A man turned his son out of doors, lately, because he wouldn't pay him his house rent. A striking proof of pay-ment in affection.

A green—un, says the Memphis Whig, who had never before seen a steamboat, fell through the hatchway down into the hold of the Winfield Scott, and being unhurt, loudly expressed his surprise—"Well if the damned thing ain't holler!"

Review of the Markets for the Week ending September 5.

The markets during the week have generally been inactive, and we have only a light business to report, in either of the leading departments of trade. Flour has advanced a slight bit—set by the unfavorable foreign news received per last three steamers; but prices have given way only 1/2 to 1/4 per barrel from the highest point. A considerable quantity of Baron cleaned hands, and the week's shipments reach nearly 1200 bbls. There is a demand for barrel Lard, at a further advance. In Tallow Oil there is a large advance, and Tallow and Stearine have also improved. In Groceries the transactions have been very moderate, but in prices there is no change.

The River, after rising to a good stage in the early part of the week, is again falling, with about seven feet of water in the channel to Louisville. The weather clear and pleasant.

FRIGHTS.—Freight recorded somewhat in the early

part of the week, and they have not since advanced to our previous currency, but New Orleans freights are tending upwards. We quote: To New Orleans, Whisky 91, Flour 75c, Pound Freight 40c—To Philadelphia, Flour 75c, Whisky 75c—To St. Louis, Pound Freight 40c, Whisky 75c.

ALABAMA.—The market lately at 57 1/2 for 70 and 80 per cent. also at 57 1/2.

ASHES.—In prices there is no change, and we continue to quote Florida at 40c and Potash at 45c.

BARK.—Prices have further declined, and we now quote Chestnut Oak at 50 5/8 to 75 per cord.

BEESWAX.—The market is steady at the advance noted last week, and prime sells on arrival at 22 1/2.

BROOMS.—We have to notice continued inactivity in the market, but in prices there is no nominal change. Common range from 30c to 40c arrival, and extra and heavy 41 1/2 to 45. From second hands prices are 10c to 20c over these rates.

BUCKETS, &c.—Prices are without change, and we quote: From manufacturers' agents at 10 1/2 per dozen, Buckets, and 3 1/2 per pair. Washboards range from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per dozen.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—The supplies of Butter have continued to be exceedingly limited, and at the advance noticed in our last the market is firmly sustained. The receipts are hardly equal to the demand.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—The advance in the price of Star Candles noticed last week is sustained, and we quote: 100 lbs. at 10 1/2, and 50 lbs. at 11 1/2, with the usual discount on lots.

CATTLE.—The market for this article continues to present a quiet appearance, and the sales of the week comprise only about 600 head, at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. We continue to quote 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, as the range for inferior to standard prime.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, but prices are steady at 10 1/2 for ordinary, and 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 for middling.

CUTTAN YARNS.—Prices have not undergone any change since our last weekly report, and we quote: No. 1, in lots at 15c, and dozen Yarns at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

COFFEE.—Flour bids range from 30 to 35; Whisky 80 to 90c; Pork 90 to 95c, indicating no change.

CORNFLOURS.—Are scarce, and in good demand on arrival at 32 1/2, and sell from stock at 34 1/2.

FISH.—The demand is of a retail character, in which the market is quiet, and we quote: No. 1, at 11 1/2, and No. 2, at 10 1/2 for small do, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 for No. 3 large, and 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 for small do. White Fish, at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

FRUIT.—Green apples are beginning to come forward, and we notice sales of Pippins at 21 1/2 per bbl, and common at 21. In dried there is nothing doing.

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and 55c for No. 1 and extra Va. fig, indicating a decided improvement in all grades of fruit, and some manufacturers; we would remark, however, that there have been several sales made of old stock at much lower rates than these, but they are no indication of the market. Leaf continues in active request in our Western markets, and prices are still buoyant.

We learn from private letters from Virginia of recent date, that the late floods have proved very destructive to the growing crops of Tobacco on the Dan and Roanoke rivers, and has, in fact, left but a vestige of them. It is in these localities, as is well known, where the finest leaf tobacco is produced.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, the offerings being light, but prices are very firm.

## PRIVATE TUITION.